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involved in the European revolutions which he thinks are now imminent. Among the other essays are a paper on "The New England Theocracy," in which the founders of the Massachusetts Colony are described as "systematic tyrants," as perverting "their sovereignty to tyrannical uses," and as exercising a "grievous tyranny"; one on "The Charters of the American Provinces, considered with Reference to some Predisposing Causes of their Revolt from Great Britain," pointing out the anomalies in these charters, and the lessons which England should derive from the history of the American Colonies; one under the title of "The English Alternative of 1640-41. — Old or New England?" on the early immigration to this country in connection with the alleged design of Cromwell, Hampden, and Pym to leave England; a very unjust and captious criticism on Lord Macaulay's History of England; a paper on "The Coming of the Armada," mainly founded on Mr. Motley's great work; one suggested by Mr. Carlyle's "History of Frederick the Great," entitled "The Hohenzollern Stage of Hero-Worship"; and short papers on "The Mediæval Castle" and "The Mediæval Borough."

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9. — 1. *Vacation Tourists and Notes of Travel in 1861*. Edited by FRANCIS GALTON, Author of "The Art of Travel," etc. With ten Maps to illustrate the Routes. Cambridge [England]: Macmillan & Co. 1862. 8vo. pp. viii. and 418.
 2. *Peaks, Passes, and Glaciers; being Excursions by Members of the Alpine Club*. Second Series. Edited by EDWARD SHIRLEY KENNEDY, M. A., F. R. G. S., President of the Club. London: Longman, Green, Longman, and Roberts. 1862. 2 vols. Small 8vo. pp. xiv. and 445, 541.
 3. *Impressions of Rome, Florence, and Turin*. By the Author of "Amy Herbert." London: Longman, Green, Longman, and Roberts. 1862. 16mo. pp. xii. and 330.

Books of travel and adventure are always attractive to a numerous class of readers, and it is to a desire to gratify the craving for new works in this department of literature that we owe the two collections first named at the head of this notice, each of which is composed of separate narratives too short for independent publication. The first work comprises articles from very various sources, which are apparently brought together in this form merely for convenience in publication, and makes no pretension to unity of plan. The second collection, however, as its title indicates, is to a considerable extent the fruit of

joint labors, and it has a certain unity of design, which has been preserved throughout.

The volume of "Vacation Tourists," which is the second published under that title, is far inferior in interest and ability to the one noticed by us last year, and unless Mr. Galton is more fortunate hereafter in his selection of authors and subjects, he will scarcely be gratified in his hope of seeing a long series of annual volumes. It comprises eleven papers by as many different writers; but many of the subjects of these articles are of inferior interest, and, even when the writer has had an attractive theme, he has often shown either a paucity of materials, or a want of ability to make a good use of them. The best papers in the volume are that on "The Monks of Mount Athos," by Mr. H. F. Tozer, who was also a contributor to the previous volume, and the anonymous account of "Christmas in Montenegro"; but even in reading these papers we have been unable to repress a feeling of disappointment at their incompleteness. The articles entitled "St. Petersburg and Moscow," by the Rev. Alexander Weir, and "Nine Weeks in Canada," by Captain Richard Collinson, are both meagre and unsatisfactory, though relating to comparatively fresh topics; and none of the other papers demand special notice. Among them are articles on "The Country of Schamyl," "Fiji and its Inhabitants," "Nabloos and the Samaritans," and narratives of journeys in different parts of Europe, Africa, and South America.

The writers in "Peaks, Passes, and Glaciers" have a much narrower range of topics than those in the "Vacation Tourists," but they exhibit much greater literary ability in their narratives, and the two elegant volumes which comprise the records of their journeys and researches may be read with much interest and satisfaction. In the first series of the work, which formed only one volume, and was published about three years ago, were included seventeen papers by sixteen different writers; in the volumes now published, the number of separate contributions is increased to thirty-two, and the list of writers comprises twenty-three names. Nearly all of the narratives are well written, and some of them are of great interest. The first, and in some respects the most attractive chapter, is an account of "A Tour in Iceland in the Summer of 1861," by Mr. Edward T. Holland, embracing a pretty thorough exploration of the southeastern part of the island, and an attempt, partially successful, to ascend the Orœfa, the highest mountain in Iceland. Another interesting paper is on "The Cottian Alps," by Mr. William Mathews, Jr., giving a very agreeable and graphic account of his explorations round the foot of Monte Viso, in Northern Italy, and of his successful ascent of that almost inaccessible peak.

Among the best of the other narratives are Mr. Charles Packe's account of "The Passage of the Port d'Oo, and Ascent of the Pic des Posets," in the Pyrenees; Mr. John F. Hardy's account of "A Visit to the Jökuls Glacier," in Norway; Mr. F. F. Tuckett's account of an excursion to "The Hunting Grounds of Victor Emmanuel"; and Mr. Edward Whymper's description of "The Ascent of Mont Pelvoux," in Dauphiné. Beside the narrative papers, there are also an interesting chapter on the "Phenomena observed on Peaks, Passes, and Glaciers," one of "Hypsometrical Suggestions," and another comprising numerous tables of altitudes, and a few notes and appendices discussing scientific questions.

Miss Sewell's volume simply gathers up from her journals and letters the record of her impressions of the different objects and persons seen during a short residence on the Continent, with an occasional picturesque description or a brief criticism; and as such it will be read with interest for the light which it throws on the intellectual character of a writer who has enjoyed much popularity both in England and in this country.

10. — 1. *The Poems of ARTHUR HUGH CLOUGH.* With a Memoir by CHARLES ELIOT NORTON. Boston: Ticknor and Fields. 1862. 24mo. pp. xxxvi. and 299. [Blue and Gold.]
2. *The Poems of OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES.* Boston: Ticknor and Fields. 1862. 24mo. pp. 410. [Blue and Gold.]

THE life of Arthur Hugh Clough was rich in the promise of usefulness to others and of literary fame for himself; but his death, when he was little more than forty, disappointed the well-grounded hopes of his friends, and now no adequate memorial of his powers remains. His edition of Dryden's Plutarch must, indeed, always be a splendid monument to his ripe scholarship, and "The Bothie of Tober-na-Vuolich" is a production of great merit. But with these exceptions his writings are but little known, and are not likely to obtain a large measure of popularity. Many of the pieces in the posthumous collection of his Poems named above did not receive his final revision; and even in reading the best of them, we are led to doubt whether he possessed the elements of success as a poet. His imagination does not appear to have been very strong, nor his fancy very lively, while he had but a very limited power of poetical expression. His verse lacks fluency and harmony; and the thought is often so subtle that the necessities of the rhyme and metre interfere seriously with its clear and accurate statement. In a word, the thought is often sacrificed to the